

FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The President is now of the opinion that nothing can save the Union but a convention for amending the Constitution.

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SUNBURY, PA. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1860.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the AMERICAN among the different towns on the Susquehanna is not exceeded, it is equaled by any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.—All those who have been receiving the AMERICAN for years, without paying anything, will be cut off on the first of January next, unless they pay something towards the first cost of paper and ink, to say nothing of our labor.

The old soldiers of 1812, will meet at Captain Huffa, Milton, on Tuesday next.

BOAT SUNK IN THE BAY.—We regret to learn that the canal boat, loaded with coal, belonging to Mr. Isaac Campbell, of Upper Augusta, was sunk in Chesapeake Bay, during the late storm.

CHOICE APPLES.—Wm. Hoover has purchased the fine lot of apples brought to this place by Mr. W. Dunham, 163 barrels, such as Rhode Island Greenings, Spitzenburg, Seek no Farther, Northern Spy, and other good varieties, all of which he offers at the original price, of \$2.50 per barrel.

LATEST NEWS.—There has been a rupture in the Cabinet. Secretaries Cobb and Thompson, who favor secession will resign.

Prince Albert and suit arrived home safe. California has gone for Lincoln.

THANKSGIVING DAY was duly celebrated in this place on Thursday last. The stores were closed—the churches were opened and the tables were supplied with turkeys and the usual accompaniments. In the absence of the latter, pork and sausages were, most probably, substituted, or, perhaps, a roasted joint of good mutton, which, in our opinion, is preferable to either.

SHAMOKIN BANK.—The following is the Board of Directors recently elected.—F. W. Pollock, Stephen Bittenbender, William M. Weaver, Charles P. Helfenstein, S. R. Yearich, John M. Taylor, J. F. Linn, Israel Reed, Isaac Burkhardt, George Esterline, Joseph Hoover, Henry C. Eyer and Solomon Miller.

F. W. Pollock was re-elected President.

Friend John, of the Shamokin Register, thinks our remarks in regard to the stores in this place rather fishy. The only thing really we see in the matter is the Register's mutilation of our remarks, by extracting three isolated lines and commenting thereon. But enough of this. A friend at our elbow requests us to ask of Friend John, who has had "twenty years' experience in mercantile business," what effect the secession movement is likely to have on the "demand for Razor Strops."

The editor of the Harrisburg Telegraph, up to Monday last, had no turkey in his coop for Thanksgiving Day, but acknowledges the receipt of a "free pass" to a Thanksgiving Supper. A turkey, ready roasted, is certainly preferable to the forefaded feathery biped in the coop, especially for a hungry editor. Thanksgiving Day, without turkeys and pumpkin pies, would be as much of an anomaly, with many, as Easter without eggs, or Christmas without cake.

CABINET MAKING.—Messrs. William Haupt and Benjamin Heckert have taken the shop lately occupied by Wm. S. Snyder, in Fawn street, as will be seen by their advertisement in another column. They are both graduates from the Cabinet Making establishment of Sebastian Haupt, of this place, whose work, for beauty, durability and finish, is well known, and cannot readily be surpassed. They will, no doubt, be able to turn out work to the entire satisfaction of their customers, and thus merit the patronage due to young beginners.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The following is the new time table which went into operation on Monday last, on the Northern Central and Sunbury & Erie Roads:

Mail Train, North, leaves Sunbury at 5:00 P. M.

Express Train, South, leaves at 9:45 A. M.

Express Train, North, leaves at 11:00 A. M.

Express Train, South, leaves at 3:40 A. M.

Sunbury & Erie Accommodation Train leaves at 7:00 A. M. and arrives at 6:00 P. M.

The storm of wind that succeeded the rain on Friday night, was accompanied by a degree of cold which, for intensity and sudden change, has not been equalled, perhaps, for forty years, at so early a season. On Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock, the thermometer stood at 10° above zero. On Monday it began to moderate. The Susquehanna at this place, though well up, was about half closed, and was running thick with ice. The canal was kept open by the numerous boats, and we trust that we shall have at least three or four weeks more of moderate weather, to enable our coal operators to supply the great demand for coal at this season of the year.

We would call the attention of any who may wish an honorable and profitable occupation, to the card in our columns, headed, "A Profitable Business." Mr. Thayer, who represents the eastern interests of the house with which he is connected, has given us an insight into their system of doing business, and we would recommend any who wish to engage in something that will pay, to call on him and investigate the inducements offered. The work is truly a valuable one, and has long been needed and called for by the community. We shall call the attention of our readers to its contents as soon as time will permit. A cursory review has satisfied us that it will be worth many times its cost to any family who possesses it.

We are pleased to see that our country Banks, or those in the valley of the Susquehanna, have not succumbed to the measures adopted by the city Banks, in suspending specie payments. A meeting was held at Northumberland, on Wednesday last, at which the Banks of Northumberland, Shamokin, Danville, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Jersey Shore, Lock Haven and others, were represented by their officers, who, after due consultation, resolved to adhere to their original position in refusing to follow the action of the city Banks, in regard to suspension. These Banks are all well conducted and sound in their resources, and deprecate the policy of the Philadelphia Banks, which have, in effect, placed themselves and their assets into the hands of the brokers. Our Banks all have large balances due them in the city Banks. With their country customers they anticipate no trouble or difficulty, and if any of the city financiers should endeavor to speculate in the currency, which by their action they have depreciated, they will presume, be readily accommodated by drafts on their own Banks for any amount they may present. We are gratified to see that our Banks have the ability and independence to cut loose from the city Banks, in refusing to adopt a policy as injurious to their interests as it is disagreeable in its operations. The New York and Eastern Banks have refused to suspend, and we regret our Philadelphia institutions did not pursue the same policy.

The financial troubles brought about by the secession movement at the South, has as was generally anticipated, caused a general suspension of specie payments by the city Banks and many of the country. The action of the Legislature of South Carolina, authorizing the Banks of that State to suspend, was followed by the actual suspension of the Banks of Virginia, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and of the South generally; and on Thursday the 22d at 1 o'clock, the Banks of Philadelphia, after a full meeting of their Presidents for consultation, resolved to suspend. The New Jersey Banks also suspended. The New York Banks have not suspended, but have agreed to make common their whole stock of coin, amounting to about twenty millions of dollars, to pay it out to the last dollar, if demanded, and to expand their loans and discounts to an unlimited extent, to meet the wants of the business community. That they will be able to hold out in this course until the panic has subsided we have no doubt.

The present suspension, unlike that of 1857, has been caused by no financial distress, but originates solely from the political dangers which threaten the country. It has created little or no excitement, and has been followed by few failures. It is generally regarded as a precautionary measure to enable the Banks to expand their discounts and prevent the wild excesses of 1857. The Banks, with few exceptions, throughout the State, are abundantly able to meet all their liabilities.

STEAM ON THE CANAL.—A steam canal boat is now running in Tide Water Canal, with decided success. The boat is owned by Wm. M. Conkey, Esq., of Wrightsville. Her dimensions are about eighty-four feet in length, fifteen feet four inches in breadth, and six feet six inches in depth, with capacity for a cargo of eighty tons, and with a motive power sufficient to tow another craft of one hundred tons, which will at all times accompany her. The engine, a propeller of twenty horse power, was built in Baltimore. The wheel is forty-five inches in diameter, and is so placed as not to revolve below the bottom of the boat and dig into the bed of the canal. The smoke stack is arranged with hinges so as to be easily lowered in passing under bridges. The fuel used is anthracite coal. She recently made the trip to Havre de Grace, round the bay, a distance of sixty miles, in less than twelve hours, with a cargo of four hundred sacks of salt. The average speed coming up the Canal was less than three miles per hour, though of course in wide and deep water a better speed was attained.

RECESSION IN 1832.—The following extract, giving interesting details of the secession movement in 1832, is from a Charleston correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, and will be read with interest at the present time:—Nullification in South Carolina in 1832, as you are aware, grew out of an inequality in the Tariff measures of the day. Parton, in his history of the State, says "Calhoun began it—Calhoun continued it—Calhoun stopped it." The old Jackson men did not at that time speak in very complimentary terms of Calhoun. They charged him with "thinking it better to reign in South Carolina than to serve in the United States." Calhoun, according to Parton, "in his last sickness, declared that in reflecting upon his administration, he chiefly regretted that he had not had John C. Calhoun executed for treason."

My country," said the historian, "would have sustained me in the act, and his fate would have been a warning to traitors in all time to come."

If there ever was a man dearly beloved, John C. Calhoun, in South Carolina, he was worshipped and idolized. The bare mention of his name, even now, brings the glistering tear to the eye of a stout heart that would not quail before a nine-gun battery loaded with grape and canister. I merely give the extract to show how serious the matter was in 1832, and to convince those at the North, who are disposed to treat the subject flippantly, that it is more serious in 1860.

The nullifying ordinance of 1832, was passed on the 24th of November, by a Convention which met at Columbia. It consisted of one hundred and forty members. It is said to have been the most able body of men that ever convened together in the State. The ordinance, which may be of interest to your readers, is as follows:—1. That the Tariff Law of 1828, and the amendment to the same of 1832, are "null, void, and no law, nor binding upon this State's officers, or citizens."

2. No duties enjoined by that law, or its amendment, shall be paid, or permitted to be paid, in the State of South Carolina, after the 1st day of February, 1833.

3. In no case involving the validity of the expected nullifying act of the Legislature, shall an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States be permitted. No copy of proceedings shall be allowed to be taken for that purpose. Any attempt to appeal to the Supreme Court, may be dealt with as for a contempt of the Court, from which the appeal is taken.

4. Every office-holder in the State, whether of the civil or the military service, and every soldier, shall be deemed an office-holder, and every juror, shall take an oath to obey this ordinance, and all acts of the Legislature, in accordance therewith or suggested thereby.

5. If the Government of the United States shall attempt to enforce the tariff laws, now existing, by means of its army or navy, by closing the ports of the State, or preventing the ingress or egress of vessels, or shall in any way harass or obstruct the foreign commerce of the State, then South Carolina will no longer consider herself a member of the Federal Union; the people of this State will therefore hold themselves absolved from all further allegiance to maintain or preserve the said Federal Union, and will forthwith proceed to organize a separate government and do all other acts and things which sovereign and independent States are at right to do.

The communication which this document created in the minds of the people throughout the country is yet fresh and green in the memories of many of your readers. Robert Y. Hayne, one of South Carolina's most brilliant and eloquent sons, and the master-spirit of the nullifiers, was elected Governor of the State. He pledged himself not only to carry out the acts of the Convention, but every act of the Legislature, and every judgment of the Congress, which might develop liberty. He recognized "no allegiance as paramount to that which the citizens of South Carolina owed to the State of their birth or their adoption."

The Legislature endorsed the Convention, and authorized the raising of volunteers. Models were worn by many of the most prominent citizens, bearing the inscription "John C. Calhoun, First President of the Southern Confederacy."

Gen. Jackson promptly made such dispositions of the naval and military forces as would enable him to act with swift efficiency. Gen. Scott was ordered to this city for the purpose of superintending the safety of the forts of the United States in the vicinity.

Gen. Jackson, in his message, says Parton, "dismissed in a single paragraph, the troubles of South Carolina, and expressed the hope of the speedy adjustment of the difficulty." His memorable proclamation soon afterwards electrified the country. Argument, warning and entreaty were blended in its composition. It refused, one by one, the leading positions assumed by the nullifiers. The right to annul and the right to secede, as claimed by the nullifiers, were shown to be incompatible with the fundamental idea and main object of the Constitution, which was to form a more perfect Union. He admitted that the tariff act complained of did act unequally, "but so general a measure that ever had been or ever could be passed."

The right of a State to secede was as strongly denied then as it is now at the North. It was then held "to say that any State may, at pleasure, secede from the Union, is to say that the Union is a mere league of convenience, and that the States are bound to it only as long as it suits their interests. It is to say that the States are bound to it only as long as it suits their interests. It is to say that the States are bound to it only as long as it suits their interests."

Since the nullification of the tariff act, and the general suspension of specie payments, the same ardor and spirit which prevailed in the bosoms of the nullifiers of 1832. If it took all the eloquence of such men as Jackson, Clay, Benton, Clayton, Calhoun, Webster, and all the great orators of the day, they would not be able to effect a compromise of man has sprung up, and there are all imbued with the same ardor and spirit which prevailed in the bosoms of the nullifiers of 1832. If it took all the eloquence of such men as Jackson, Clay, Benton, Clayton, Calhoun, Webster, and all the great orators of the day, they would not be able to effect a compromise of man has sprung up, and there are all imbued with the same ardor and spirit which prevailed in the bosoms of the nullifiers of 1832.

DANIEL WEBSTER ON "PEACEABLE SECESSION."—In his last great speech in the Senate, on the 7th of March 1850 Daniel Webster thus spoke of secession:—"My President—I should much prefer to have my name on the list of those who have declared their opinion that this Union could never be dissolved, than the declaration of opinion by any body, that in any case, under the pressure of any circumstances, such a dissolution is inevitable. I would rather see and anguish the word 'Secession,' especially when it falls from the lips of those who are patriotic, and known to the country and known all over the world, for their political services. Secession! Peaceable secession! Sixty years ago, and mine are now destined to see that miracle. The dismemberment of this vast country without convulsion! The breaking up of the fountains of the Great Deep without ruffling the surface!"

WASHINGTON GOSPEL.—Monsieur A. Bergamas, the Secretary of the Belgian Legation, it is reported, will soon wed Miss McCa— a Philadelphia belle, who has frequently graced the White House during the present administration. Already the diplomatic circle is graced by Madame de Treillard, of New York; Madame de Stockell, of Massachusetts; and Madame von Limberg, of Michigan, whose husbands represent France, Russia and Holland. Now, a fair Pennsylvania is to be welcomed, and a series of pleasant entertainments will greet her on her arrival.

The "WINSAN STEAMER" A SUCCESS.—The Messrs. Winsan, of Baltimore, Md., are said to be making their arrangements to begin, at an early day, the construction of another steamer that will, for a year or two past, has attracted the attention of the marine world.—The new steamer will be 500 feet long, and will be propelled by two wheels driven by eight engines of immense power. She will have a space two hundred feet long and thirty in diameter. The main shaft will, according to the specification, weigh thirty tons. The new ship will be constructed with superior engines, and the builders have no doubt of success.

Every advocate of the doctrine of Secession in the free States, and hence of the disunionists in the South, supported Breckinridge and Lane at the last election. The men of this class claim to be Democrats; and we perceive that the Boston Post is publishing editorial articles under the title of "Secession not provided against in the Constitution." "The coercion of a State unconstitutional." "At a moment when the Republic is in peril, and when internal enemies, without the slightest cause, are plotting to overthrow it, men calling themselves Democrats, and forgetting the example of Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson, take the side of Disunion, and calmly argue that citizens of a State have a right, at any time, to break up the Confederation." It ought to be added, however, that the Boston Post, like the most of its school, is paid out of the public Treasury for its treason, at the rate of six thousand dollars a year.

On Monday about noon, our citizens were startled by the explosion of one of the boilers at the Montour Rolling Mills. The fire bells were rung for a few minutes, and a great crowd of the citizens of the town, and a large portion of the mill town away; while the iron brick and timber lay in one vast heap of ruins. But this was not the most melancholy part of the scene; the torn and bleeding bodies of the dead and the wounded presented a sight heart sickening and sad. One man was killed instantly, and a large number were bruised and scalded, several of whom may not survive. The boiler was blown with tremendous force, and it took that direction. Had it passed through the mill, in an opposite course, the sacrifice of human life would have been far greater.

The following are the killed and wounded as far as we could learn their names:—Killed instantly, Joseph Reading. Martin Henderson and his son William, both bruised and badly scalded. One Mrs. Scalded, and one Mrs. Humphrey Coughlin, bruised and scalded dangerously. Henry Doyle, had an iron bolt drawn through his leg, severely wounded.

Patrick Valley, badly bruised and scalded and is not expected to survive. John Devine Jr., slightly injured. Michael Quinlan, was much bruised. Washington Fields, slightly scalded. The pecuniary loss of the Waterman & Beaver, will be very considerable and we presume the works will be idle for some time; as a large portion of the building was blown up, and several other boilers moved from their place while the connecting pipes were broken with various other items of damage.—Montour American.

Dr. Livingstone, the African traveler, has been heard of. He was safe and well up to his eye, and reported that the natives of Africa evince less hostility to travelers than formerly.

ACCEPTING AN ORDER OF ASSISTANCE.—The Nashville Union has sent a letter from Gov. Gist, of South Carolina, accepting the services of a gentleman of that city, who offered to raise a corps of volunteers, in case they should be needed by South Carolina, in defense of her rights and honor.

The name of Gen. Cameron is mentioned in many of the Republican papers, in connection with the new Cabinet. We doubt much if the General would be willing to relinquish his seat in the U. S. Senate for a Cabinet appointment—certainly not without some reluctance on his part.

A little son of Robert Neff, living on Mr. Fiechtorn's farm in Kelly township, on Friday last, was in a stable with a horse, and moved towards the door, when the animal kicked the boy in the face and head, and afterwards trampled on his breast, inflicting dreadful wounds, under which he breathed some hours, when death came to his relief.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A new counterfeit \$20 note on the Farmers' Bank of Reading has made its appearance. It is evidently altered from the plate of some broker "Farmers' Bank" of another State, and being entirely different from the genuine \$20 bills of our Farmers' Bank, will deceive no one who is familiar with their appearance.

THE RHOINOCERUS.—During an exhibition of Dan Rivers Circus, at Memphis, Tenn., on the night of the 10th inst., it was proposed to show that the hide of the rhinoceros was ball-proof. Captain Travis, the celebrated pistol shot, then fired a bullet at the animal, which he hit in the forehead, not breaking the skin, nor even causing the animal to wince, when struck.

"Eggs," as the lower part of Illinois has long been politically termed, has turned up nearly as usual in the late election, notwithstanding that State has gone for Lincoln so largely. Ten counties of Egypt gave Douglas 12,218, Lincoln 1,530, Breckinridge 972, Bell 822. This is about one half the region. The remaining half, however, is even more decidedly Democratic, for it has given Douglas 18,000 majority.

STAGE PAJ.—Miss Cushman in eight weeks has received within a few hundred of \$10,000, making her income, if measured in the same proportion, more than double that of the President of the United States. Mr. Forrest gets a shade still better terms, and even many stock actors receive a steady yearly income higher than that of our Secretaries of State. Mr. Brougham received last season, at Wallack's \$175 a week, besides benefits and allowance for his pieces; Mr. Lester Wallack receives \$125 a week; Mr. Blake \$115, and Mr. Walnut \$100.—N. Y. Times.

DESCRIBING THE PLEIST.—The Boston (Mass.) Transcript, alluding to Berkshire county, in that State, says—"They have a new way of advertising newspapers writers in Berkshire, which Bonner should not be slow to adopt. A clergyman in the south part of the county lately announced from his pulpit that the local paper of the succeeding week would contain a poem, and such of his congregation as missed reading, it would lose a valuable literary treat. The production was by the minister's wife, and of course was generally perused."

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Shamokin Coal Trade. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24, 1860. TONS, CWT. Sent for the week ending Nov. 24th, 6,197 09 188,022 13 Per last Report, 18,230 02 To same time last year, 164,468 07 Increase, 24,751 15

CHANGE IN THE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAINS.—A change has been made in the arrival and departure of trains at and from this place, but this does not make any material difference to the people of this and the surrounding counties, who continue to rush to the mammoth store of frilling and grants, to buy their goods, as frilling and grant have made no change in their prices, but still continue to sell them at the lowest prices. An examination of their large stock, and their prices is a sufficient inducement for the people to buy all the goods of which they may stand in need. A word to the wise is sufficient.

JAPANESE.—ANOTHER SPECIAL ENVOY TO BE SENT TO THE UNITED STATES.—A LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR.—The last steamer from Europe brings us ten days later news than any heretofore received. It is stated that the Emperor has written a letter to Friling & Grant, stating that he thought of sending a special embassy to the United States, to examine the large and cheap assortment of goods on exhibition at their Mammoth Store, and if possible to make arrangements with them to induce them to open a branch store at Jeddo.

THE CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE are all in an uproar, and rumors of wars and warlike operations abound on all sides. The Heads of our country content themselves with cultivating friendly relations with the rest of mankind, and wearing in behalf of their natural growth, the grace, full and elegant Goddess Wig or Toupee, made at Thurgate Wig and Co's Manufactory, No. 29 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Not dangerous to the Human Family.—"Be careful of your hair." VERMIN.—"COSTLY!" Red-Rose, Ac. Exterminator. "COSTLY!" Bed-Bug Exterminator. "COSTLY!" Electric Powder for Lice, Ac. DESTROY INSTANTLY. Hair—Wig—Moles—Moles—Ground Mice—Bed-Bugs—Ants—Moles—Moles—Fleas—Lice—on Head, Face, Neck, Arms, Ac.—in about every form and species. 10 years established in New York City—used by the City Police—City Clerks and Station House. The City Clerks, Police, Ac.—City House, "Astor," "Nicholas," Ac.—and by more than 20,000 private individuals. Druggists and Retailers everywhere sell them. Wholesale Agents in all the large Cities and Towns. "Be careful of your hair." HENRY R. COSTAL, Principal Depot, 519 Broadway, (opposite St. Nicholas Hotel) N. Y. Sold by FRILING & GRANT, Sunbury, Pa., April 21, 1860.

Religious Notices. Divine services will be held every Sabbath in the following: PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—North-west corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Rev. J. D. REARDON, Pastor. Divine services every Sabbath at 10 A. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening, at 7 P. M. Epworth School, Presbyterian Church, at 5 o'clock, P. M., every Sabbath. GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.—North-west corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Rev. J. D. REARDON, Pastor. Divine services, alternately, every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting on Friday evening. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Deebley street west of S. & E. P. Road, Rev. E. BRYAN, Pastor. Divine services, alternately, every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening. ANGLICAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Third street west of S. & E. P. Road, Rev. P. R. RICE, Pastor. Divine services, alternately, every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

MARRIAGES. On the 27th inst., by the Rev. Jacob F. Wampole, Mr. ISAAC HUMMER, to Miss MARY CATHERINE MEYER, both of Montour county. On the 26th inst., by J. H. Resler, Esq., Mr. JOHN MILLER, to Miss JANE SNYDER, of Millersburg, Dauphin county. On the 29th inst., by the same, JOSEPH HECKERT, to Miss LYDIA ROSSON, of Lower Mahanoy, Northumberland county.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21, 1860. GRAIN.—There is a fair amount of Wheat coming forward, but the demand is limited at a slight decline of 3 cts. per bus. Sales of 5000 bu. prime Penna. red at \$1 15 a \$1 20 per bu. and White at \$1 25 a \$1 35 common quality. Eye and 1/2 cts. for Penna. red and 1/2 cts. for Southern. Corn is very quiet and the only sales reported are small lots of yellow in store at 64 cts., and 900 bushels fair quality at 58 cts. Oats are steady at 34 a 34 1/2 cts. for Delaware, and 33 a 37 cts. for State.

SUNBURY PRICE CURRENT. Wheat, \$1 00 30 Butter, . . . \$ 50 Rye, . . . 75 Eggs, . . . 12 Corn, . . . 62 Fallow, . . . 12 Oats, . . . 40 Lard, . . . 12 But. Wheat, . . . 62 Pork, . . . 24 Potatoes, . . . 62 Berwax, . . . 24

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. HOLYDAY TOYS AND CONFECTIONARIES. M. C. GEARHART. HAS just returned from the city with the largest assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, FRUIT and TOYS, ever brought to this section of country. He is determined to supply all with Holiday presents, selling them at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit purchasers. Having the necessary machinery, &c., he is manufacturing all kinds of Toys, and keeps his stock, so that purchasers will not be at a loss for a supply of almost any article they